

The Way the Public are Humbled.
For several years it has been almost impossible to take up a newspaper without having "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" staring you in the face, set forth in heavy capitals. It was represented to be valuable for almost every imaginable ill, and a good sleeping soap into the bargain. This extraordinary article is manufactured by W. L. Petridge & Co., New York and Boston. The success with which it has been received by an over credulous public, caused Mr. F. C. Wells, of New York, to get up a preparation, which he designated by the name of "Balm of Ten Thousand Flowers." Of course, Messrs. Petridge & Co. were not to be imposed upon in any such manner, after, as they declared, the original receipt cost them \$10,000. So they brought a suit against Mr. Wells to restrain him from using a name so much like that of their own culture.

The trial came off in New York, a few weeks since. The plaintiffs were obliged to read the receipt, and it appears that this wonderful mixture was compounded of palm oil, potash, alcohol and white sugar. Honey was formerly used instead of sugar, and hence the name, "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." The preparation, including the bottle and wrapper, cost about seven cents, and is retailed for fifty. The court dissolved the temporary injunction against the defendant, but did not allow him the cost, and held to the opinion that neither party would claim relief in a court of equity, under a rule that has almost become a common law of nations that "he who asks the aid of a court of equity, must come into it with clean hands." His honor delivered a humorous opinion, the principal points of which were, that the plaintiff had no right or title to the aforesaid name, as the compound was nothing but soap, that both parties were quacks, and both compounds humbugs.

Woman's Advocate.
The Southern Commercial Convention. The Convention, at its meeting in Savannah, adopted the following resolution, viz:
Resolved, That Professors Bledsoe and McGuffey of the University of Virginia, and President Smith of Randolph Macon College, Virginia; Hon. George B. Badger, and D. L. Swain of North Carolina; the Right Rev. Bishop Elliott and J. Hamilton Cooper, of Georgia; Professor John L. Lewis, Rev. J. H. Thornwell, Rev. J. A. Miller and Rev. Dr. Carver, of South Carolina; President Tallmadge, of Georgia; Dr. Lacey, of North Carolina; Ashli Smith, of Texas; President Longstreet, of Mississippi; Dr. Garland, of Alabama; Charles Gayarre, of Louisiana; Dr. Mich and Fuller, of Maryland; and Dr. Alonzo Church, of Georgia, be requested by the Convention to take this matter (of South Sea Bubbles) under their auspices and select and prepare such a series of books, in every department of study, from the earliest primer to the highest grade of literature and science, as shall seem to them best qualified to elevate and purify the education of the South.

And I have been requested as President of the Convention to invite the members of the Committee to meet at Columbia, in the State of South Carolina on the 18th day of May next. Accordingly, I do hereby respectfully request the members of the Committee to meet at Columbia on the 18th day of May next, for the purpose of performing the duty assigned them by the Convention. I also respectfully request all Editors or Newspapers, who are friendly to the cause, to insert this call, twice at least, in their papers.

JAMES LYONS,
President of the S. G. Convention,
Richmond, April 17, 1857.

Answers.—Some days since we copied the following scrap, which we found in an exchange:
A lady being asked by a gentleman to join in the bonds of matrimony with him, wrote the word "stripes," stating at the time that the letters making up the word stripes could be changed so as to make an answer to his question.
The kind of answer which the letters "making up the word stripes" would give, rather puzzled us; and quite a number of our lady friends, whose curiosity on any subject connected with matrimony is always "on tip toe," were compelled at last, like us, to "give it up." A lady reader of the Vicksburg Times has, however, been more successful. She says:
If that lady was in my fix, which I presume she is in regard to marrying, (and not more bashful than I am,) she would have given him the same answer I would to that or a similar question, which would be perfect. I would have no stripes or transfiguration about it.—Daily Delta.

A Novel suit is before the Hunterdon county (N. J.) Circuit Court, brought by the Union Bank of Frenchtown against Hudnot and Snyder, for maliciously conspiring to draw specie from said bank, by presenting its notes for redemption with the object of breaking the bank! The damages are held at \$5,000! We shall next hear of some debtor bringing an action for damages against his creditor for presenting a bill for payment at a time when it is inconvenient for the debtor to be troubled with such little remembrances of the obligating he owes to others. A decision in this case was expected to be made by the Chief Justice yesterday. The public will look for it with interest. There are a good many debtors besides banks that would like to have the principle established that it is illegal to harass them in any way by being too importunate in demands for payment when cash is inconveniently short.

Philadelphia Ledger

A Yankee thus advertises his truant wife in rhyme: On the 10th of August, on the night of Monday, eloped from her husband the wife of John Grundy; his grief for her absence each day growing deeper, should any one find her he begs them to keep her.

CHERAW GAZETTE.
CHERAW, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13th, 1857.

Cheraw Lyceum.
We are authorized to state that Col. L. M. Kurr will deliver a lecture before the Cheraw Lyceum, on the evening of Thursday, the 21st instant.

Col. Brooks' Successor.
General L. M. BONDHAM has been elected to Congress, in the 4th Congressional District, in place of Col. Brooks, by a large majority.

Annexation.
Miss MARY H. GORE to S. W. MEXTON, of the Yorkville Enquirer.
May the Union result in as many little blessings as there are signs in the skies.

Signs of Prosperity.
We learn that the Commissioner for Marlboro District made a sale, on Sale day last, of a large tract, of about average quality of up land, at \$14 per acre. Money is plenty in that District, and the shavers, are content to make investments at 7 per cent.

A Fact Worth Knowing.
Scientific investigation has conclusively shown, that the "Hog Disease, or Hog Cholera," which has proved so fatal in the west, is caused by the animal being fed upon the grain from which whiskey is made, after it has been used at the distilleries.

A Chemist, who lately analyzed a barrel of Ohio whiskey, gave it as his opinion, that there was strychnine enough to kill thirty men, in that one barrel.

The Dallas and Clarendon Treaty.
Official intelligence has been received at the State Department at Washington, of the rejection, by the British Government, of the Dallas and Clarendon Treaty. The intelligence was entirely unexpected by our Government, and also by the British Minister near our Government.

In reality, the rejected Treaty was a modification of the Dallas and Clarendon Treaty. Both Governments are thrown back upon the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which may be abrogated by either party. Mr. MAROT recommended its abrogation two years ago.

May Exhibition B. C. College.
From the notice of the above exhibition, in the Daily Carolina Times, of the 11th inst., we make the following extract:
"E. T. E. POW, of Cheraw, treated of 'Ireland—the cause of her misery.' This speech was richly illustrated and argumentative, and did great credit to the industry and care which is unmistakably evidenced in the handsome young speaker."

We need hardly add, that such a compliment, on such an occasion, is truly gratifying to the numerous friends of our young townsmen.

The Balm of Tirza.
We would call attention to this new medicinal preparation, advertised in our paper to-day. Dr. Thomas is an old and personal friend upon whose judgment and medical skill we can place the utmost reliance. His Balm of Tirza is no patent nostrum, but the result of skillful practical experience. We have never seen the gentleman who vouches for the virtues of the Balm of Tirza, and know that the fullest reliance can be placed upon his statement. Give it a trial.

The Late Freshet.
The rise in our river, noticed last week, continued until the water was in less than three feet of the highest water mark. The damage to the crops is considerable, but not to the extent we feared. The oats in many places are uninjured. The wheat, perhaps, did not fare so well. Much corn will have to be planted over, and in low places, the cotton is destroyed. It is not too late, however, to plant the low bottoms where the cotton has been destroyed, in corn. So we hope, upon the whole, (though the cotton may be lessened in some degree,) the corn crop will be extended so as to fully counterbalance the loss in that staple. We need scarcely add, that many planters who are now buying corn (you sending to Egypt for it) at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel, will fare better by the freshet.

The Coal Fields.
The out crop of coal has been discovered by Dr. CHALMERS, seven miles North of West from Carthage. It is highly bituminous, and the fire clay accompanies it. The sand stone and fossils are the same as on Deep River. This point is 7 or 8 miles West of Fowlers, which is the extreme point at which any actual discovery of coal has heretofore been made.

The coal basin is thus shown to be 33 miles in length, with the probability of its extending to Lee Dee River. Professor JOHNSON expressed the opinion that the coal basin extended South-West to the Montgomery line. From recent discoveries, we think, there are reasonable data for the opinion, that the coal basin does extend to the Pee Dee, near the mouth of Little River, and thence in a South West direction through Anson, and perhaps through the North-West corner of Chesterfield, where there is an out crop of the old red sand stone.

Temperance Celebration.
Cheraw Division, No. 31, of the Sons of Temperance, celebrated the 8th Anniversary of the Division on Friday evening last, by a grand procession, and an Anniversary Oration. The ceremonies took place at the Cheraw Lyceum Lecture Room. At about 8 o'clock the procession of Sons, in costume, were seated in the Lecture Room, which was crowded to a jam—the better half of creation was fully represented. The oration was delivered by the Rev. J. R. PICKETT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The remark is universal, that the subject of Temperance has been worn threadbare—that little new could be expected from the most gifted on such occasions. On this occasion, however, the remark did not apply. The speaker not only said many new, but also many good things, appropriate and illustrative of the subject of his discourse. Mr. PICKETT is a ready and fluent speaker—possesses a mind well stored with the richest gems of literature, from which he drew with a liberal hand. His anecdotes were full of point and wit and were well told, particularly that one of the Dutch preacher. He gave entire satisfaction to his brother Sons, and to his large and intelligent audience, which is enough for us to say in behalf of the address.

Cheraw Lyceum.
The sixth and last lecture of the second course was delivered on Thursday evening last before the Cheraw Lyceum, by Maj. F. W. CARSON, of the Citadel Academy of Charleston.

The subject of his lecture was: "Practical men and practical measures," and most happily did the gifted lecturer, in the illustration of his subject, delineate the characters of his classic examples.—We feel that an attempt on our part, to convey an idea of the beauty of style, the purity of diction, and the eloquence of language, which characterized this lecture throughout, would be so glaringly inadequate as to deter us from making that attempt. Like the rainbow-tinted dew drop, though it dazzles the beholder, few are competent to reproduce, in criticism, its glowing hues. In this connection, we feel that mere compliments would be out of place; hence, we refrain from uttering our own and public sentiment in regard to this lecture, lest we should render ourselves liable to such an imputation.

Maj. CARSON is comparatively a young man, and yet his mind is well stored with the richest treasures of classic lore. Such a treasure, the public have a right to draw upon, and we hope their drafts will be duly honored when drawn. And that soon he will be entitled to a wider field of labor than our little town can afford, though a more kindly appreciative audience he will seldom find.

It is hardly possible to estimate the value of public lectures. It was by these that the wild and roving Greeks and Romans were tamed and taught to walk in the paths of honor and glory. And shall we profit less than they?

The Comet.—The last of Earth.
If the prediction of the Belgian Divine, whose life's labors have been devoted to the solution of the problem of the earth's existence and duration, should be fulfilled on the 15th of June next, then the comet of the astronomers of England, France and Germany, is more than likely the instrument to accomplish the fulfillment of that prophecy. It will not do to put our trust in the uncertain speculations of philosophy. They may assure us that the great laws of gravity are our sure protection against the dire calamity. They may assert that a collision with our earth would be harmless from the rarity of the comet's substance. But all this will not do when we remember that our atmosphere is a compound, the slightest change in which, is death to animal organization. The air we breathe is a compound of oxygen and nitrogen, in proportions of twenty-one to the former, to seventy-nine of the latter. Oxygen is the principle of combustion—the vehicle of heat, and is absolutely necessary to the support of animal life. Hence, the moment the comet enters our atmosphere, combustion commences—oxygen is consumed. A wild luxuriance of foliage utterly unknown before, bursts upon every vegetable thing. The deadly nitrogen, liberated from the life giving oxygen, falls like a pall upon animal nature. A wild lurid light penetrates all things. The whole incumbent mass of ether bursts into an intense flame, whose brilliancy and fervid heat consumes the earth like a scroll, and then is the end.

Gala Day.
We observe by our Fayetteville exchanges, that a military company bearing the title of "Fayetteville Light Infantry," paid the town of Fayetteville a visit a few days ago. The Infantry met a hearty welcome—had a jolly time of it—plenty to eat and plenty to drink—and a regular set to at target shooting, with the Fayetteville Light Infantry and Independent Company, which resulted as follows: Wilmington Light Infantry 111 shots, of which 77 balls were in the target; Fayetteville Light Infantry 144 shots, of which 104 were in the target; Independent Company 147 shots, of which 107 were in the target—target 3 feet in diameter—distance 60 yards.

The prize—a beautiful silver goblet, with appropriate inscriptions—was awarded to private David G. WARR, of the Wilmington Company, the average of whose three shots was 23 inches from the centre.

Shot on the Baltimore Railroad.
The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad adopted a regulation, making the freight conductors responsible to the Company, for losses by theft, of merchandise under their charge. The regulation caused a general strike among the conductors and workmen. The trains were attacked at several points on the Road, and much fighting ensued. The police being found insufficient to preserve the trains, the military were called out. At Martinsburg, and other stations, revolvers and muskets were freely used on both sides, and quite a number were killed and wounded. Some arrests have been made, but the strikers, at the latest dates, were still unquieted.

To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We have with-er time no inclination to answer all the sum, who may indulge their spleen, or vent their malignity, in barking and snarling at us. Their bark is worse than their bite, and we are willing that they should continue to be dogs "and bay the moon," as long as they choose to keep up their senseless and harmful clamor. "Poemen waken of our steel," shall ever be bravely and courageously met, in the field of knightly controversy.

[Charleston Courier.

Friend PERRY, of the Patriot, can't you procure and forward a cake of that wonderful soap to our chaste and classic cotemporary, the Courier? It might prove a panacea to the little wounds of the barking and biting horde of little curs, so numerous in the up country. It might "cut" as well as the Courier.

General Harvey.
This distinguished military chieftain, who has for some time past been in command of the frontier in Florida, has been relieved of his command in that field of the service, and arrived in New Orleans, on the last of April. His destination is Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the rendezvous of a military force, with which he is to accompany the new Territorial Governor to Utah. The General thinks the war in Florida ended—that BILLY BOWLES was expected soon to have an interview with the United States authorities, with a view to the removal of his people to the west.

What Railroads Do.
Eight hundred millions of dollars have been invested in Railroads in the United States. It is a moderate estimate to make of their inestimable value, to say they have quadrupled the land through which they run—making what was worth \$800,000,000, without Railroad communication, worth \$3,200,000,000. Think of that, ye old cold blooded croakers.

News Summary.
The Royal Mail Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax, on the 4th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult.

Lord ROSS had sailed for China, as Minister Plenipotentiary to that Empire.

An association is forming at Manchester, England, to promote the growth of cotton all over the world, and more especially in the British Colonies.

The Chinese had risen at Borneo and committed some murders, but were put down by the English troops, with a loss of 20,000 killed.

Troops for Cuba were to leave Cadix, Spain, about the last of April.

The Archbishop of Mexico, and several Priests, have been arrested as participants in the recent insurrection.

One hundred and thirty of Col. LOCKWOOD's men arrived in New Orleans, on the 4th inst.

The commercial intelligence from England is not of exciting interest. Cotton was slightly lower; the lower grades having declined from 4 1/2 to 5, and middling 1 1/2. Sales of the week 44,000 bales—1800 on speculation, and 4,000 for export, leaving for the trade 38,200 bales. The stock in port was 375,000 bales, of which 420,000 were American. Bread stuffs were steady. Flour was quoted at 28 to 29. Money market was stringent. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased. Consols 92 1/2.

Dr. J. C. NORR, well known to the medical world as one of its most distinguished ornaments, has been appointed and accepted the Professorship of Anatomy, in the University of Louisiana.

It is said that Mr. DALLAS will not be recalled, but will be permitted to represent our Government, as long as he desires to do so.

Governor BAIRD, of North Carolina, has pardoned Wm. FORD, convicted of the murder of his brother in law, Dr. PARRIS.

Official intelligence from Oregon and Washington Territories, represent that the Indians of those Territories are giving no further trouble.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company has declared a semi annual dividend of \$4 per cent, payable on and after the 14th inst.

The students of Howard (Ain) College, have erected a monument over the grave of HARRIS, a slave. The ceremony was performed on Sunday, the 10th ult.

Letters from Texas, state that the late cold weather had done much injury to the crops in various parts of the State.

Messrs. BURMAN & HORNE have started a new paper in New Orleans, "The New Orleans Times." In politics it will be independent of party organizations, but strenuously devoted to States Rights as JOHN C. CALHOUN understood and taught them.

JOSEPH W. DOW, Esq., was elected without opposition, on the 25th ult., Cashier of the Branch Bank of the State, by the Board of Directors at Charleston.

Fashionably dressed ladies now in Paris, have a diameter of precisely twelve feet. Geometrical diagrams can calculate their circumference. They hold on to the arm of the cava lers by means of a tape line, and receive refreshments at the ends of long poles.

The Southside (Va.) Railroad taxes each passenger 1 mill per mile, which in six months, has produced the sum of \$1,200 to the State Treasury.

EVYING CHAIRS are estimated to be made in 1857, and politicians, are expected to have said to the Administration, "Make a railroad to the Pacific; acquire Cuba; these will be your crown jewels."

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad commenced putting passengers through from St. Louis to Louisville, in 14 hours, on the 20th ult.

There are now over six hundred miles of Railroad in Tennessee, upon which daily trains are running.

Mrs. GUNNINGHAM is now on trial in New York, for the murder of the late Dr. BUNZEL. She anticipates a triumphant acquittal.

Secretary DOAN's health, which had been greatly impaired by the onerous duties of office, we are pleased to learn, has much improved. He is now able to take repeated and long rides, during pleasant weather.

A Randolph correspondent of a Fayetteville paper, says the North Carolina Railroad has more than doubled every acre of land, for ten miles on each side of it.

The election for some of the State officers, and members of Congress, in Virginia, takes place on the 28th inst.

SUZZY'S DOG was Mrs. Mary S. Glenn, wife of William Glenn, of Alabama, died on the 28th ult., as stated in the obituary, "from the intemperance use of snuff." Horrible!

A lady—shall we say, no less remarkable for wit than beauty—on reading the above paragraph, indulged in the following impromptu and appropriate exclamation—"What a pity," said she, "that the 'candle of life' should be snuffed out in such an unceremonious manner!"

Columbia, S. C. Times.

Aye, aye! good friend! But if the "candle of life" be only a slip, it cannot, at least, be expected to last very long.

By the way, it was only the other day that we assumed to say a particular kind of snuff was so popular with the girls. It is because every bottle has a boy on it!—Montgomery Mail.

Wrong altogether. It is the Mac before the boy (i. e. Scotch boy) that does the work.

Cheraw Gazette.

How AMERICA WAS PEOPLED.—Rev. Dr. HAWKS, a learned and eloquent scholar, has recently been delivering a series of lectures, intended to show that this continent was peopled by successive migrations from the old world, at different eras and by different races. First from the shores of the Mediterranean, which was the earliest seat of commercial enterprise, and the people from which have left their record upon the vast ruins of Yucatan; next from China and Japan to Mexico from Central and South America, and next from Northern Asia, from which the American tribes of Indians came. These theories are sustained by remarkable analogies between the languages prevailing in different parts of the Eastern continent with those to be found on this continent.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The trade and travel over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the present time is said to be immense. The Cumberland papers state that the business at that point is now greater than ever before known. Train upon train is hourly passing that city, heavily laden with the productions of the "great West" and the rich treasures of the coal region going East, and merchandise, manufactured and imported articles going West.—The States.

THE SHAPE OF A KISS.—While a lady and gentleman were conversing, the latter inquired of the former the shape of a kiss. After a moment's reflection, the lady replied she supposed it was circular. No, replied the gentleman, it is a lip-tickle.

Silver Shot, or the Autocoe Ohio.
In another column will be found the prospectus of this new novel by J. W. WILKINSON, Esq. It affords us pleasure to call attention to this work. We had the pleasure of reading it as it appeared in the Sumter Watchman, and are therefore prepared to speak of its merits from personal knowledge.

Mr. EAVIS, as a writer of fiction, stands high, deservedly high—next perhaps to SUMS, both of whom are noble representatives of our sunny South. Silver Shot, we esteem the very best of his literary productions. The scenes are laid mostly in the then wilderness of Alabama, the plots are skillfully laid, winding through the intricate meshes of the wildest imagination—the incidents thrilling with interest, while the description is unrelentingly grand.

Mr. EAVIS has labored hard to resuscitate the dormant palate of the Southern people for domestic literary productions without having received an adequate pecuniary reward. We trust, therefore, that this appeal to his friends and the Southern people will not be made in vain. Many much less deserving authors from a more Northern clime are luxuriating on the good things of this life—the reward of literary labor of at best but a doubtful character.

OUR TABLE.
Russell's Magazine.
We are in receipt of the May No. of this most excellent monthly. We expressed our opinion upon the receipt of the first No., that it came nearer to the reprint of Blackwood's Magazine than any other, which has been fully corroborated by the press. As we anticipated, the second is a marked improvement on the first No.

Peterson's Magazine.
The June No. is on our table. Its contents, as usual, are varied, embracing a wide field of light literature. It is Peterson, and that is saying enough to those familiar with his favorite journal.

Blackwood.
Blackwood for April, the last No. received, is before us. Its columns are richly stored with the choicest articles of English literature. It contains a continuation of the Athelings or the Three Gifts, a story that grows in interest as it progresses.

Price of Blackwood or any one of the four Reviews \$3.00. The four Reviews and Blackwood—\$10.00. Address LONDON SCOTT & Co., 79 Fleet Street, New York.

The Daily Times.
Through the politeness of our Post-Master, we have before us the 4th number of a new paper, called the Daily Times. It is published by the New Orleans Times Printing Association, 94 Camp Street, JOSEPH BURMAN and WALTER HORNE, editors.

The Daily Times is gotten up in the best style of the art, and conducted with great ability on the part of its editorial corps. Its great object is the organization of a great southern party, therefore it acknowledges no obligations to other party organizations. We wish it success far beyond its most sanguine aspirations.

The New Orleans Daily Delta.
It has been our good fortune, for some time, to enjoy the benefits of an exchange with the Daily Delta, one of the most uncompromising opponents of northern aggression, on our exchange list. The Daily Delta is a model paper in its typography, and is edited with great tact and ability. It is edited by D. C. JOHNSON & Co.—terms \$3 per annum for weekly; Daily (Sunday included) \$10 per annum. Of the Sunday Delta we must say a word. As a literary journal, it has no equal among the mongrel herd that teems from the prolific northern press. Indeed, it is worth all the literary chaff which flows south across Mason and Dixon's line.

[From the N. O. Daily Delta.

Southern Organization.
"So long"—thus we read in the editorial columns of the Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader of the 28th ult., a paper which is published at Gen. Quitman's home, and is supposed to represent his political views—"so long as there are political principles to be constructed and enforced in the Union, we are in favor of the ascendancy of unadulterated Democracy. And so long as the South is content to defend her rights and honor in the Union, we know of no party in the Union in whose capacity or disposition to protect those rights we would give the snap of our finger except the Democratic party. But should the South determine that national parties are powerless in the protection of their rights in the Union, then we say organize a Southern party upon the eternal principles of pure State Rights, with such other principles as the exigencies of the times may call for."

The above, coming from the source it does, is significant enough. Conceding the Free Trader to be a genuine Southern journal, which sees more than "through a glass darkly" the real condition and tendency of national politics, as respects the safety and destiny of the South, we feel prone to lay aside the preliminary hypotheses and contingencies, and to proceed to some what mitigated the emphasis of the concluding proposition and render its enunciation less startling. Doing this, the gist, the pith, the granum of the Free Trader's article stands sharply out before us in the advice: "Organize a Southern party upon the eternal principles of pure State Rights, and upon such other principles as the exigencies of the times may call for."

We say that we lay aside the hypotheses and contingencies which are mentioned; and well we may do so. They refer no longer to hypothetical conditions; they relate no longer to contingent possibilities. Hypotheses has become demonstration; contingency is reality. Henceforth—so it is written in the book of fate—no power, under Heaven, can save the South but the South. She must resolve to conquer her own destiny or relinquish it forever. No national party can save her, because the very essence of political nationality consists in the steadfast cohesion with those who have the power and the will to crush her. Such a nationality would afford about as much protection as the anaconda gives to the victim he swallows; it might absorb, but it would not defend.

If the South rely hereafter upon the political status quo only, her enemies need give themselves no further trouble; she will die under her own process of self assassination, soon enough, to satisfy any ordinary vengeance. Such is the abnormal condition of the South, social, industrial and

commercial—such is her irresistible tendency to collapse under the laws of commerce and emigration—growing out of her relations to the Federal Union, that no other result can attend a faithful submission to the glamour of nationality founded upon the status quo. Every hour that the South is in the Union, she is losing ground. Through the revenue system, she is paying more and more taxes to support Northern manufactures.

where may well say: Organize a Southern party, upon States' Rights principles, and upon every other principle and policy that the emergency may suggest. The South can only be saved by the South!

SUNDAY LIFE IN CHICAGO.—Here is a picture of Sunday life in Chicago:
"Here in Chicago on Sunday we have 60 churches open during the forenoon and evening; but at the same time there are no less than 60 ball rooms, in each of which the 'band' plays from morning till midnight, and waiting goes on without intermission. In addition to these 'festivities' we have two theatres, each with six performers in lights and very short garments, rivaling Ellet in their graceful evolutions. Schools have their front doors closed by proclamation, but do a thrifty business through side entrances."

THE AMERICAN GUANO ISLANDS.—The New York papers notice the arrival in that city of Mr. Arthur Benson by the last California steamer. He went out (says the Mirror) as the agent of the American Guano Company of New York, and has visited Jarvis Island, Howland's Island, and Navarino, in the Pacific Ocean, and brings with him four tons of the guano as a sample. In addition a large quantity had been shipped for New York. The supply of guano upon these islands is reported as being almost inexhaustible, and of a quality not inferior to that of the Chinese.

COMMERCIAL.
Cotton Statement.

PORTS.	RECEIVED SINCE 1st SEPTEMBER.	
	1856	1855
NEW ORLEANS, May 1.....	1,401,954	585,195
MOBILE, May 1.....	470,557	565,924
FLORIDA, April 25.....	14,328	165,684
TEXAS, April 25.....	75,781	80,134
SAVANNAH, May 6.....	298,683	863,879
Sea Island, May 6.....	14,780	13,191
CHARLESTON, May 7.....	243,800	438,191
Sea Island, May 7.....	21,316	25,963
NORTH CAROLINA, April 20.....	33,047	20,071
VIRGINIA, April 1.....	12,788	9,463
NEW YORK, April 23.....		
OTHER PORTS, April 25.....		
TOTAL BALANCE.....	4,777,082	3,289,746
TOTAL LAST SEASON.....	3,289,746	
INCREASE.....		1,487,336
DECREASE.....	462,704	

CHERAW PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR
THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

BACON, Shoulders, per lb.....	12 1/2	14
Hams, per lb.....	14	16
Sides, per lb.....	13 1/2	14
BAGGING, Dundee, per yd.....	15	17
Gunny, per yd.....	10	14
BUTTER, Country, per lb.....	20	23
Goshen, per lb.....	00	27 1/2
COTTON, per lb.....	11	12 1/2
CANDLES, Tallow, per lb.....	20	25
Adamantine, per lb.....	35	37 1/2
Sperm, per lb.....	45	50
COFFEE, Rio, per lb.....	12	14
Java, per lb.....	18	20
CORN, per bushel.....	1 20	1 12 1/2
COTTON YARNS, bunch 5 lbs.....	1 00	1 12 1/2
FEATHERS, per lb.....	87 1/2	40
FLOUR, per bushel.....	7 50	8 00
IRON, per lb.....	5	7
Band and Nail Rod, per lb.....	8 1/2	8
LARD, per lb.....	13	16
MACEREL, No. 1, per kit.....	5 50	4 00
No. 1, per bbl.....	16 00	20 00
No. 2, per bbl.....	11 00	12 00
No. 3, per bbl.....	8 00	9 00
MEAL, per bushel.....	12 1/2	1 25
MOLASSES, No. 1, Orleans, per gal.....	57 1/2	1 00
Cuba, per gal.....	55	80
OATS, per bushel.....	70	75
OSNABURG, per yd.....	12 1/2	14
RIPE, per lb.....	6	6 1/2
SALT, per sack.....	00	1 50
SUGAR, Lowland and Crushed, per lb.....	15	16
Porto Rico per lb.....	11	13
New Orleans, per lb.....	12 1/2	14
TALLOW, per bushel.....	10	12
WHEAT, per bushel.....	1 20	1 25

DOMESTIC MARKET.

BEEF, per lb.....	5	7
PORK, per lb.....	8	10
EGGS, per doz.....	8	10
CHICKENS.....	10	12 1/2

REMARKS:
Cotton.—Sales this week, 229 Bales.
Previously, 17,463.
Total, 17,693.

Our market has been active throughout the week, and the sales have ranged from 11 to 13 1/2 cents. Flour, Bacon and Corn, are in active demand, and readily bring our extreme quotations. In other articles, see our table.

River several feet above low water mark.

No European intelligence since our last.

CHARLESTON, May 9.

Cotton.—Market unchanged. Sales were freely made at yesterday's decline. Five hundred bales were sold at prices ranging from 12 to 14 cents. Corn, is quoted—common, 72 to 77, prime white for milling, 83, Western in bags, 87 1/2.

Flour.—Sales for city consumption only, at \$7.25 to \$8.50.

Bacon.—Demand fair at an advance. Sides selling at 13 to 13 1/2, shoulders 11 cents. In the latter part of the week an advance of 1 cent took place.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.

Cotton.—Heavy, middling uplands, 15 1/2. Flour advanced. Sales state, at \$6.75; Southern \$7.60.—Corn is quiet. Sales at 85 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.

Cotton.—Sales to-day 3,000 bales at 1/2 decline, Middling 14 1/2.

Flour.—Sales 1400 bbls. at \$7.25 to \$7.50.

Corn.—Sales 30,000 sacks at 70c; 600 at 75c; 5,000 yellow at 80c; 2,749 choice white at 85c. Bacon.—Very firm at 11 1/2 to 12 for sides; 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 for shoulders.

LARD.—Sales at 14 1/2 cts.

Steamer CHESTERFIELD, Capt. C. G. WHITE, from Charleston, arrived 10th inst., with merchandise consigned to K T Morgan, Threadgill & Kendall, J H McIver, T D Powe, D Malloy, C Holmes, S Keeler, N D Strickland, J F Drake, Race & Dudley, F Lynch, W L J Feid, W J Voren & Co, J A Inglis, J W Stubbs, W E Burchmore, D Matheson, G W McIver, A Gregg, T W Bright, F Turner, S Graft, J J Wilson, M McLean.